

TORNADO HAVOC

NOVEMBER "TWISTER" SWEEPS
OVER PORTIONS OF TWO STATES.Kills an Unknown Number of People
and Destroys Much Property in
Tennessee and Mississippi.

SEVERAL TOWNS IN RUINS

LAGRANGE AND COLUMBIA, TENN.,
AMONG THE SUFFERERS.Details Meager and Full Extent of the
Damage Will Not Be Known Till
Later in the Day.

AT LEAST TWO SCORE KILLED

ACCORDING TO REPORTS RECEIVED
AT MEMPHIS AND ELSEWHERE.Loss of Life and Details of Great Damage
Briefly Told Over the Tele-
phone—Some of the Dead.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 20.—A tornado bounding through a narrow stretch of territory extending from a point three miles north of Lula, Miss., to Lagrange, Tenn., caused a heavy loss of life and property this afternoon. The storm so completely uprooted the telephone and telegraph communications that neither the origin nor end of it can be ascertained or the extent of it learned. From the details obtained covering three points it appears nineteen lives were lost and that the destruction of property was heavy. It is believed that between the towns heard from numerous farmhouses and interior communities of more or less considerable population were struck, and these, being cut off from the outside, were unable to give notice of their distress. Accompanying the tornado was a rainstorm of terrific proportions.

The tornado struck the town of Lagrange, Tenn., forty-nine miles east of Memphis on the Southern Railroad, in Fayette county, at 4:05 o'clock this afternoon, and as a result not a church is left standing except the Episcopal. The streets are littered with the debris of destroyed buildings, merchandise, telegraph and telephone wires and poles. Several persons are dead and wounded. The dead so far recovered up to the time the correspondent left on the evening train to bring the report to Memphis are: Walter I. Moody, assistant manager of the Panky & Gaither Plow Manufacturing Company; wife of Brown May, colored, and negro woman, unknown.

The injured: Robert G. Tucker, manager of Panky & Gaither Plow Manufacturing Company; Edward Smith, railroad agent, injured by falling debris; Samuel Wadley, broken leg; William McNamee, not serious; Mrs. Fanny McNamee, not serious; Jessie Stafford, crushed by falling timbers, not serious.

The business houses destroyed are: W. P. Lipscomb & Co., general merchandise; J. C. McNeil & Co., general merchandise; McNamee & Co., general merchandise; F. N. McNamee, general merchandise; C. L. Panky's livery stable, J. W. Gibbons' sales stable, Panky & Gaither Plow Manufacturing Company, Samuel Wadley's wagon shop, the Southern Railway Company's large brick depot, the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches. The residence portion of the town also suffered heavy loss, several buildings being completely demolished and a large number damaged.

A perfect deluge of rain was falling when the cyclone came, but its advance was foretold by a roaring, rushing sound, followed by quick, heavy reports, which gave the inhabitants warning and they rushed out from the falling buildings.

Thirteen persons are reported killed between Love Station and Coldwater, in this State. The tornado made its appearance at about 3:30 o'clock this afternoon and swept everything in its path. Trees were uprooted and fences and outhouses were leveled to the ground. Telegraph and telephone wires are down and details are lacking.

At Coldwater several houses were destroyed and the daughter of John Guy and John Dancy were seriously injured. A negro child was killed three miles north of town. The tornado passed from southwest to northeast and struck Batesville about 4 o'clock. Several houses were demolished and seven persons were more or less injured. The Methodist Church was unroofed. Reports from Lula, Tunica county, Mississippi, state that three negroes were killed, their bodies having been carried a distance of three miles by the wind. Many outhouses were razed to the ground. The damage to the crops cannot now be estimated.

AT COLUMBIA.

Part of the Town Destroyed and at
Least Fifteen Lives Lost.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 21.—A message to the Age-Herald by long-distance telephone from Columbia, Tenn., last night said: A tornado, moving in a westerly and northwesterly direction, struck this place at 9:30 o'clock to-night and left havoc in its path. The northern and western sections of the city, which are populated principally by negroes, were almost entirely swept away. Fifteen persons are known to have been killed, and it is feared that this number will be largely increased by later reports.

The dead are: Misses Florence and Evelyn Farrell, Capt. A. F. Aydelotte, wife and one son, another son and daughter missing, Miss Kate Forsythe, James Cherry and six negroes, names unknown.

The tornado lasted for about five min-

utes and its path was about one thousand feet wide, which is clearly marked by devastation. Many houses, including a large number of negro cabins, were blown down and many others unroofed and otherwise damaged. The fencing surrounding the United States arsenal was blown away, but the building remains intact.

A freight train on the Nashville, Florence & Sheffield Railway was lifted from the track, but as far as reported no one was injured.

Damage Near Nashville.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 20.—The Nashville & Chattanooga depot and eighteen other houses were demolished by a tornado to-night, at Lavergne, a station on the Nashville & Chattanooga road, nine miles south of here. More than a mile of telephone and telegraph wires were destroyed. Details are meager, but it is known that a man named Robertson and his child were instantly killed and a section boss badly injured. There is another break in the wires at West Harpeth, a station twenty-five miles south of the Louisville & Nashville road, but no particulars can be learned. Wires across the railroad tracks at Lavergne delayed traffic several hours.

TRUST MUST DISSOLVE.

Chesapeake and Ohio Fuel and Other
Concerns Illegally Combined.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—United States District Attorney Bundy and Attorney J. W. Warrington filed before United States Judge Thompson to-day a final entry in the suit of the government against the Chesapeake and Ohio Fuel Company and others indicted under the Sherman anti-trust law. The entry declares the trust contract to be illegal, and it is ordered that the combination be at once dissolved and each company permanently enjoined from further operations under the contract or from entering into any like combination.

TEXT OF THE EDICT

DECREE ORDERING THE PUNISH-
MENT OF ANTI-FOREIGN CHINESE.Degradation, Banishment and Imprison-
ment, but No Heads to Be Cut
Off, as the Powers Decide.

POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES

WILL NOT WITHDRAW UNTIL ALL IN-
TERESTS HAVE BEEN CONSERVED.Has No Intention, However, of Insist-
ing on Demands Which China Is
Unable to Comply With.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Japanese legation has received the Foreign Office at Tokio the text of the Chinese imperial edict, dated the 13th inst., on the punishment of the anti-foreign officials. It is to the following effect:

"Orders have been already issued for the punishment of the officials responsible for opening hostilities upon friendly powers and bringing the country into the present critical condition by neglecting to suppress and even by encouraging disorders. But as the anti-foreign officials have not yet been entirely cleared of the charges, the innocent people are still suffering terribly through the devastation of their fields and the destruction of their houses, a state of affairs which cannot fall to the lot of the emperor and his subjects. Therefore, the officials are not severely punished, how can the anger of the people be appeased and the indignation of the foreign powers be allayed."

"Accordingly Prince Tuan is hereby deprived of the title and rank, and shall, together with Prince Shuang, who has been deprived of his title, be delivered to the Clan Court to be kept in prison until the restoration of peace, when they shall be banished to Sheng-king to be imprisoned for life. Princes Yi and Kang Yu, who have been already deprived of their titles, are also to be delivered to the Clan Court for imprisonment, while Prince Tsai Lien, also already deprived of title and rank, is to be kept confined in his own house. Duke Tsai Lan shall forfeit his ducal salary, but may be transferred to another post. Chief Censor Ying Lien shall be degraded two ranks and transferred. As to Kang Yu, minister of the board of civil appointment, upon his return from the commission on which he had been sent for the purpose of investigating the anti-foreign affair, he memorialized the throne in an audience strongly in their favor. He should have been severely punished, but for his death from illness and all penalties are accordingly remitted. Chao Shuy Yao, minister of the board of punishment, who was sent to investigate the anti-foreign affair of Kang Yu, returned almost immediately. Though such conduct was flagrant neglect of his duties, it is similar to that of Yu Hsien, ex-Governor of Shan-Si, who, while in office, the Boxers freely abused and killed Christians and converts. For this he deserves the severest punishment, and therefore he is to be banished to the remotest border of the country and be kept at hard labor for life."

"We have a full knowledge of the present trouble from the very beginning, and therefore, though no impeachment has been brought by Chinese officials at home abroad, we order them to be punished in the same manner as those who have abused and killed Christians and converts. We will thus perceive our justice and impartiality in inflicting condign penalties upon these officials."

NOT IN LINE WITH ALL POWERS.

The United States Will Not Push
China to the Wall.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Chinese situation was the main topic under consideration at to-day's Cabinet meeting. The administration is not disposed to join with the other governments in making demands upon the Chinese government cannot comply with. So far as our government is concerned, the foreign minister at Peking have not yet agreed on all points under discussion. Mr. Conner has reported from time to time the various propositions under consideration, but he has not yet indicated that the end is at hand or that anything in the nature of an agreement has been reached on which the various powers might act and which is to serve as a basis of negotiation with the Chinese authorities. Minister Conner has not, however, been heard from for a week, and this fact has caused some discouragement to the officials who expected that this phase of the difficulty would soon be closed.

Having passed over the stage of proposition of the Chinese leaders who were responsible for the Boxer outrages, the foreign ministers are believed now to be

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COL. 2.)

SIZE OF ARMY

SENATOR HAWLEY SAYS IT SHOULD
NOT BE LESS THAN 100,000.At Least that Number of Men Needed
Until the Philippine Islands Have
Been Completely Pacified.

HE OPPOSES MILES'S PLAN

SAYS ONE SOLDIER FOR EVERY 1,000
INHABITANTS IS IMPRACTICABLE.Thinks It Would Be Injudicious to Es-
tablish an Arbitrary Ratio, Such
as Proposed by the General.

SUGGESTS A COMPROMISE

BY PERMITTING THE PRESIDENT TO
USE HIS DISCRETION.Believes the Problem Can Be Solved
By Empowering McKinley to In-
crease and Reduce the Army.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—General Hawley, of Connecticut, chairman of the Senate committee on military affairs, said to-day that as soon as Secretary Root returns to Washington from his Cuban trip the work of formulating a bill to provide for a reorganization of the army will proceed without delay. "I understand that Mr. Root will return next Monday," said Senator Hawley, "and as soon as he arrives we will be able to learn what the plans and ideas of the department are and frame a bill that will meet all requirements. Just what will be the provisions of the bill to be agreed on in committee and reported to the Senate is, of course, a matter of speculation. The War Department officials will, of course, have ideas on the subject which will guide us in getting the bill into presentable shape."

"I do not favor the proposition of Gen. Miles to establish an army upon a pro rata basis. He thinks the country should have one soldier for every 1,000 inhabitants, but in my judgment that idea is not at all practicable. I do not think it would be a judicious idea to establish an arbitrary ratio between the strength of the army and the population. The whole subject should be based upon the laws of demand and the size of the army establishment should depend largely upon the military needs of the country. According to General Miles's plan we would have an army of 75,000 men, the population of the country at the present time being in round numbers 75,000,000. It can be readily seen that his idea falls at once to come up to requirements. An army of 75,000 men is not of sufficient strength to meet the demands of the country in view of the fact that hostilities in the Philippines are continuing and operations there are to be pushed to a decisive conclusion. In my opinion an army of not less than 100,000, and perhaps more, should be maintained at the present time. In the near future, of course, there may be cause for a reduction, but this number at least ought to be agreed on at this time."

MAY BE LEFT TO MCKINLEY.
"Again, I think a measure might be passed empowering the President to use his discretion to a great extent in determining the exact strength of the army, not of course, to exceed the maximum fixed by Congress. He is a good judge of just what the military needs of the Nation are and can view the situation from a standpoint that enables him to figure out exactly just what number of men is required. Under conditions such as those existing at the present, for instance, the President could recruit an army of whatever proportions he deemed necessary to handle the Philippine situation. On the conclusion of that work he could reduce the number of troops in proportion to existing needs. This I think would be a most excellent solution of the whole problem. I do not believe the military affairs committee will agree to any plan looking to the establishment of an army on a pro rata basis. That idea is not at all logical."

"In my opinion," continued Senator Hawley, "Congress will take some action on the bill providing for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. I was disappointed when I learned that it would be impossible for the members of the Nicaraguan canal committee to meet this fall, as we agreed to do, as I sincerely hope to see this proposition brought to a favorable conclusion. The Senate, I think, will dispose of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty now pending. This will make room for the passage of the canal bill proper. I am in favor of fortifying this waterway in case the United States decides to construct it. It is absolutely necessary that we maintain forts along the line of the canal. It is not necessary to have formidable fortifications there, but we all understand the fickleness and uncertainties pertaining to the administration of the South American republics, and there is no telling just what protection might be necessary at times. No country can reasonably object to that plan. Military stations provided for along the line could be placed solely for defensive purposes, and no nation on earth could doubt our sincerity and good faith. It would be the only safe plan."

"As to the problem of restricted Southern representation in Congress I want to say that this is no time for the precipitation of such an important matter. We will not have the time or opportunity to discuss this subject. It must come before us in a long session of Congress. It would lead to violent and also endless debate. In the Senate it would be difficult to put a stop to such a discussion. This is a matter that can wait. I believe, however, that the Constitution contemplated the reduction of congressional representation under certain circumstances. If the Southern or any other States do not allow certain classes of people to vote it is only logical that the Nation should call on them for a reduction in their representation. It would only be just. There are thousands of citizens denied the right of suffrage who are absolutely without representation in the House and Senate. Having cast no vote they can, of course, lay no claim to having representation there. It would be only natural, therefore, for the remainder of the country to step in and reduce the number of representatives from the States in which such conditions prevail."

"I believe that the passage of the ship

subsidy bill would be of almost incalculable benefit," concluded General Hawley.

"The passage of this measure would enable the American people to get possession of an enormous sum of money that is being paid to foreign vessel owners for the transportation of the bulk of our exports. There is every reason why we should do everything within our power to get hold of the money which is going into foreign merchants' pockets each year. According to figures which have been prepared by authorities who have made a most careful study of the subject about 31 per cent. of our export trade is carried on foreign vessels. It is estimated by experts that this involves an annual payment of from \$175,000,000 to \$200,000,000. All this money goes to the foreign ship owners. During the past thirty-five years, according to the best calculations, \$4,000,000,000 have been paid by the American people to foreign merchantmen, and the National Association of Manufacturers estimates that under present conditions \$5,000,000,000 will be paid to foreign ship owners during the next quarter of a century unless something is done to encourage the construction and maintenance of American trading vessels. This is a remarkable showing, and it seems extraordinary that such a vast sum of money should be paid annually to foreigners when with a little encouragement any number of American made and manned vessels would spring up to carry this great trade. It is a disgraceful contemplation to think that foreigners are getting all this money when it might be turned into the pockets of our own people. I hope that the subsidy bill in some form or other will be passed by Congress during the coming session."

INDIANIANS AT THE CAPITAL.

Representatives Steele and Farls in
Washington—Mr. Allen Better.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TO CUT TAXES

HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS DISCUSS-
ING A MEASURE.It Will Be Framed with a View of
Abolishing the Most Burdensome
of the War Taxes.

REVENUE WILL BE REDUCED

SECRETARY GAGE THINKS IT CAN BE
SAFELY CUT \$30,000,000.Duty of 10 Cents a Pound on Tea Will
Remain, and There Will Be No
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REAPPORTIONMENT PROBABLE

COMMITTEE ON CENSUS TO INTRO-
DUCE A BILL NEXT MONTH.Representative Hopkins Thinks the
Ratio Will Be One Member to
Every 195,000 Inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Repub-

lican members of the ways and means committee met to-day to discuss a measure for the reduction of the war revenue tax. The most important decision was not to reduce the tax of 10 cents a pound on tea. The committee will not take up or disturb the tariff on imports, as the members claim it would open up the whole subject of the tariff. The committee will not of tariff revision. The committee will not grant hearings while framing the bill, as full hearings were given during the last session of Congress, and since then briefs and statements of various interests have been received. Parties who are interested, however, can file briefs or statements with the committee.

Secretary Gage and Commissioner Wilson, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, were before the committee for some time during the afternoon. The secretary told the committee that in his opinion there might be a reduction in revenues of \$30,000,000. The war revenue act now raises about \$100,000,000. Commissioner Wilson went over the schedules with the members of the committee and both he and Secretary Gage were questioned as to where reductions could be made to the best advantage from the treasury viewpoint.

A considerable part of the discussion was confined to Schedule B, which taxes medicinal and proprietary articles and preparations, perfumery, cosmetics, chewing gum, wines, etc. There were also discussions of stamp taxes. The discussion indicated that the committee favored quite a change in the features of the law and reductions wherever possible. The committee also desires to eliminate the taxes on conveyances, of which there has been a great deal of complaint.

It can be stated that in a general way it will be the aim of the committee to abolish the most burdensome taxes and to grant relief from taxes as far as possible. The committee late in the day called on the President to obtain his views on the proposed reduction. The committee will meet again to-morrow.

After there has been a general interchange of opinion on the proposed reduction it is quite likely that a subcommittee will be appointed to draft a measure. It is not believed the bill can be prepared and ready for the full committee until the session begins. The measure, after it is agreed upon by the Republicans, will be submitted to the Democrats of the committee.

Suggestion has been made that the oleomargarine bill now on the House calendar and made a special order for Dec. 6, might be made a part of the war revenue reduction bill. Representative Tawney, the father of the oleomargarine bill, when asked about this, said the oleomargarine bill would be passed by the House early in the session, so that an opportunity would be given to ascertain if there was a disposition to defeat the measure in the Senate by any unusual delay. In such case he intimated the oleomargarine bill might be made a part of the revenue reduction bill in the Senate.

The committee's conference with the President lasted less than an hour. The committee and the President agreed on the desirability of the reduction or abolition of the war taxes where they have proved annoying and irritating to the interests involved and yet have not produced very much revenue. The President believes the surplus in the treasury is accumulating too rapidly and that conservative reductions may be made safely by the taxes entirely removed in some cases. The Republican members believe they will be able to agree in a very few days on the general line of changes to be made.

Representative Hopkins, of Chicago, chairman of the House committee on census, which committee will have charge of the legislation affecting the reapportionment of the House, to-day expressed the opinion that there would be no decided effort during the next session of Congress to decrease the congressional representation of the Southern States because of the disfranchisement of negroes. He said that in all probability the subject would be discussed, but he thought that on the whole the committee would favor the plan of basing representation upon the number of inhabitants.

Discussing the general subject of reapportionment, Mr. Hopkins said: "The committee on census will meet during the first week of the session, to frame a bill providing for reapportionment. I think that a proposition will be adopted which would increase the present membership of the House. It has been suggested that we authorize one member for every 195,000 inhabitants. That seems to be the ratio that is in general favor among members of the committee. This proposition would entail an increased membership of from fifteen to twenty members. According to calculations I have made this reapportionment would add members to the House from New York and Illinois, and perhaps other States. States like Nebraska and Maine might lose members by the proposed law. Some of the Southern States might also suffer from the proportion agreed upon, although to what extent cannot now be ascertained."

Commissioner Powderly, of the Immigration Bureau, will give a hearing about

Charles Hoyt, the well-known playwright, died at his residence here at 7:15 o'clock to-night of paresis, from which he had been suffering for several months past. Ever since his return to Charleston, after his release from a private asylum at Hartford by order of the court early in August, it has been known by his attendants and nearest friends that his condition was serious and that there was little or no chance for his recovery, but Mr. Hoyt apparently had seemed hopeful of ultimate recovery.

Previous to two weeks ago there appeared to be a slight improvement in his condition, although he had periods of depression. About two weeks ago his appetite failed and he had a bad turn, from which he only partially recovered. Since that time he had been unable to take any except liquid nourishment, but continued to be up and around his room until yesterday. He steadily lost strength and this morning he suffered a relapse and became unconscious, in which condition he remained until death came this evening. Mr. Hoyt had no relatives here, and during his sickness had been attended by Drs. Brooks, of Charleston, and Billings, of Concord, two trained nurses, and Dr. Davis, who had served as a valet for the past seven or eight years. These, together with James O. Lyford, his legal guardian, were in attendance at the time of his death. The funeral arrangements will not be made until to-morrow, but it is probable the funeral will be held on Saturday.

Charles Hale Hoyt was born in Concord, N. H., July 25, 1859. He was educated at the Boston Latin school, and for five years after his graduation was editorial writer and dramatic and musical editor of the Boston Post. He engaged at playwright and later as manager, and afterward was member of the firm of Hoyt & Thomas. Mr. Hoyt & McKee, theatrical lessees. His wife was Caroline Miskell Hoyt, long considered the most beautiful woman on the American stage. Mr. Hoyt's plays include "A Bunch of Keys," "A Rag Baby," "A Hole in the Ground," "A Midnight Bell," "A Brass Monkey," "A Texas Steer," "A Parlor Match," "A Temperance Town," "A Black Sheep," "A Contented Woman," "A Milk-white Flag," "A Trip to China-town," "A Stranger in New York," "A Day and a Night in New York" and "A Dog in the Manger." Mr. Hoyt was twice a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, and was Democratic candidate for speaker of the lower house of that body.

Joseph Ott, Comedian.

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Joseph Ott was born in Chelsea, Mass., thirty-eight years ago. He played his first important part when about twenty years of age in a short run in Boston. In recent years he starred in the popular-priced houses in a farce called "Star Gazing." More than a year ago he joined the New York company, appearing first in "Broadway to Tokio," and this season in "A Million Dollars." He was in the cast of "Kali-Go-In" when taken with the illness which ended in his death.

OTHER DEATHS.

Lieut. F. J. Haessler, Who Made Many
Improvements in Firing of Guns.

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(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COL. 4.)

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Improvements in Firing of Guns.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Lieutenant Francis J. Haessler, United States Navy, died

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COL. 4.)

TO CUT TAXES

HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS DISCUSS-
ING A MEASURE.It Will Be Framed with a View of
Abolishing the Most Burdensome
of the War Taxes.

REVENUE WILL BE REDUCED

SECRETARY GAGE THINKS IT CAN BE
SAFELY CUT \$30,000,000.Duty of 10 Cents a Pound on Tea Will
Remain, and There Will Be No
Tariff Revision.

REAPPORTIONMENT PROBABLE

COMMITTEE ON CENSUS TO INTRO-
DUCE A BILL NEXT MONTH.Representative Hopkins Thinks the
Ratio Will Be One Member to
Every 195,000 Inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Repub-

lican members of the ways and means committee met to-day to discuss a measure for the reduction of the war revenue tax. The most important decision was not to reduce the tax of 10 cents a pound on tea. The committee will not take up or disturb the tariff on imports, as the members claim it would open up the whole subject of the tariff. The committee will not of tariff revision. The committee will not grant hearings while framing the bill, as full hearings were given during the last session of Congress, and since